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ARAřTIRMA SONUÇLARI TOPLANTISI

1. CİLT



T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF EARLY CHRISTIAN-BYZANTINE PERIOD ON THE VALLEYS THAT REACHED THE HELLESPONT: 2010 RESEARCH

Ayşe Ç. TÜRKER*

The 2010 studies of the survey for the early Christian-Byzantine Period on the valleys that reached the Hellespont were carried out with the permission and appropriation by the Directorate General of Cultural Assets and Museums¹. The study aimed to detect and document the settlements of the early Christian-Byzantine period on the valleys formed by the rivers reaching the Hellespont and in their close vicinity. The Hellespont displays three different geographical characters. They are named the upper, middle and lower sections of the strait. The rivers that reached these three different sections of the strait generated different valley types. Therefore, our survey was conducted by being planned according to these three different sections of the Strait.

In 2010, studies were carried out on the 7 valleys on the Thracian Chersonese and the Hellespont region and at the Marmara mouth of the Hellespont.

Valleys in the Hellespont region of the Middle Section of the Strait

The Middle Strait is the section between the Akbas Cove and Havuzlar locality on the Thracian Chersonese and between Cape Nara and the southwestern mouth of the Kalabakli Valley in the Hellespont. In 2010, studies were performed on the Rhodius and Kalabakli Valleys in the middle section of the Strait.

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1 Specialist Turker Turker from Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University participated in the study, in which Melek Tuysuz from the Black Sea Eregli Museum participated as a ministerial representative. I would like to extend my thanks to them.

Rhodius Valley (Fig. 3b)

Abydos/Karacaören Village (40.169°-26.4507°)²;

The most significant Byzantine city in the middle part of the strait is Abydos (Fig. 3b). Abydos is one of these bishopric centers that was subordinated to Kyzikos beginning from the 5th century. It is understood that Abydos was turned into a metropolis in 1084. Many researchers point out the west shores of the Nara cape's south mountainous region as the location of Abydos in the strait. It is suggested that its Akropolis is around Maltepe. A few foundlings representing Byzantine Period are scattered scarcely around Narababa Hill and west and south-west ridges of Maltepe. A significant Byzantine finding is the customs stone extracted from the nearby of Ottoman Castle on the cape. In this region a few number of glazed and unglazed Byzantine ceramics can be found. The traces of a mortar stone structure with a circular plan on Narababa indicate the presence of a tower there. Today the dense foresting activities in these areas complicate following the tracks on the surface. The travelers having visited the region also stated that they had seen the wall of the castle. Gouffier mentions in his study the ruins in Abydos and illustrates them. Kiepert's map shows as the location of Abydos the neighborhood around Saral Hill and Zinar Ağılı in the south-west of Dalyan Cape. Karacaören village is located in the southeast of this region.

Numerous marble and stone works of the Byzantine Period were documented in our studies in Karacaören³. They are the items that were used as reused materials on the walls of the houses in the village or that were dispersed in the garden of houses or on the alleyways. The types that can be identified among the reused works are the column bases, barrier slab fragments, balusters and double columns. The works in the second group include impost blocks, impost type of pier capitals with a cross pattern on one or two of their short faces, a Corinthian column capital, door jamb fragments

2 Locations was given according to UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator).

3 For the archaeological data of the city of Abydos in the Byzantine period, where the stone works in Karacaören were also evaluated, see A. Ç. Türker, "Byzantine Architectural Carvings from Abydos in the Hellespontus", *Ancient Near Eastern Studies*, 47, 2010, 194-217.

and architraves. The Canakkale Archaeology Museum also houses stone works and coins that were brought from Karacaoren.

Furthermore, we detected pottery and roof tiles of the early and middle Byzantine periods in the agricultural areas of the Karacaoren Village (40.1822⁰-26.437⁰; 40.1759⁰-26.4378⁰; 40.1921⁰-26.4358⁰). The roof tiles include a long edge fragment unique to the Corinthian tile of the 6th century and concave fragments unique to the Laconian type representing the 10th to the 13th centuries. The pottery includes painted pottery wall sherds representing the early Byzantine period, rims and handles of LR 1 amphorae, and handle and pedestal sherds of cooking pots. Amphora handles and walls constitute a significant group among the middle Byzantine unglazed pottery. On the other hand, the glazed pottery consists of the monochromatically-glazed specimens of the sgraffito group.

The architectural plastic items we documented in the Karacaoren Village and the pottery that was detected to have dispersed in an extensive area in the surrounding agricultural areas indicate a large settlement. This is also supported by the architectural plastic items and coins that we documented in the Museum and that were brought from Karacaoren and the Nara military zone.

Isiklar Village (40.1482⁰-26.4954⁰);

Byzantine stone works were detected at the cemetery and in the village. The works at the cemetery area include a barrier slab of an ambo balcony, double columns, numerous column shaft fragments and a baluster. On the barrier slab that is understood to have been used in an ambo balcony is a Latin cross situated on a sphere in relief technique. The upper section of the baluster is broken, and it is not understood in what kind of a templon structure it had been used; however, from the barrier slab cavities, it is determined that it had been a pier used at the corner of the templon structure. We detected an impost type of pier capital in the garden of a house in the village. On one

of the short edges of the marble capital is a cross pattern in relief technique. We determined a barrier slab used as a reused material at the laundry for common use in the village (Fig. 5). The composition on this marble barrier slab consists of equilateral quadrangles situated in a rectangle. Unglazed pottery sherds are found at a slight density on both sides of the road at about 1.5 km southwestern entrance of the village (40.1458°-26.4942°).

Kursunlu Village (40.1411°-26.4988°);

During our studies in Kursunlu, we documented granite and marble column shaft fragments that were used as tombstones at the cemetery area and utilized as resting stones in the village. They are broken and have an ungrooved shaft form.

Atik Hisar Castle (40.1188°-26.5291°);

The plan of this Byzantine castle on the Rhodius Valley was documented in our study in 1998⁴. During our survey in 2010, the wall technique of the castle was studied. The castle is located on a hill prevailing over the narrow passage of the Rhodius River between the mountains. It had been constructed on some rocky and very steep land. The castle displays an irregular plan as it had been constructed according to the form of the rock mass, on which it had been built. This is a frequently encountered implementation particularly in the middle and late Byzantine castles. The towers constituting the castle have a circular plan. The towers with a circular plan are one of the characteristic features of the Byzantine castles in the era of the Lascaris family. It is known that towers with a circular plan had been preferred in the castles of the era of the Lascaris family particularly around Bursa and in Manisa and Izmir in the Western Anatolia. The castle shows great similarity to the castles constructed in the same period also in terms of the construction technique. It is seen that

4 A. Çaylak Türker, "Atik Hisar Kalesi", *V. Ortaçağ ve Türk Dönemi Kazı ve Araştırmaları Sempozyumu*, Ankara 2001, 193-206.

rubble stone and brick had been used in an irregular masonry system on the buildings in this period. A more uniform framed technique can sometimes be observed as well, like the one in Kadifekale in Izmir. However, the decorative applications formed by stacking the brick material in different ways, which we also see in Atik Hisar, are frequently used in the buildings of this period. The use of identical construction technique and material with those of Atik Hisar is typical of the 13th century castles around Bursa. These data indicate that the castle had belonged to the era of the Lascaris family.

During our studies in 2010, the surrounding villages were revisited, along with the location of the castle. During our studies in the previous years, we had documented tile and unglazed pottery sherds and mining cinders in the area around the castle. During our studies in 2010, we also detected Byzantine glazed pottery specimens belonging to the midst of the 12th century to the 13th century (Fig. 6). They include rim, wall and pedestal sherds. On the reverse surfaces of the pedestal sherds are also some incisions that might have been workshops' or potters' marks.

Saricaali Village:

During our studies in Saricaali, we detected stone works in the village (40.1228°-26.4432°) and at the cemetery. Stone works of the Byzantine period, which had been both used as reused materials on the walls of the buildings and dispersed in the village, were documented in the village. The works used as reused materials include column shafts, balusters and double columns. Besides the reused items, column capitals and numerous column shafts are also found in the village. One of the balusters is on the garden wall of the primary school in the village. Only one lateral face of the pier is visible. On this face is a barrier slab cavity with a width of 8 cm. The second pier is on the wall of the fountain belonging to the village mosque. The double column used on the wall of a house was made of gray veined white marble and is in good condition (Fig. 7). The column shafts used as reused materials on the wall are ungrooved and of an upward-narrowing type and their lower sections have

a single annulet. A fragment used as a “löv stone” is also found among the column shafts in the village. The truncated pyramid type of column capital belonging to the middle Byzantine period, which is preserved in front of the village coffee house, is decorated in high relief technique. A capital with an identical composition with this capital is included in the finds of Umurbey⁵. The works at the cemetery (40.124°-26.4437°) include a large number of column shaft fragments and 6 specimens of double columns. Two different types of column shafts were detected. The first one was of an ungrooved shaft type, whereas the second one was of a spiral shaft type.

Urucaali/Gavurpinari locality (40.1187°-26.4539°; 40.1196°-26.4549°);

Glazed and unglazed pottery representing the Byzantine and early Ottoman periods was documented in this area. In the Byzantine glazed pottery, glazes in the shades of light green and yellow were applied on the cream slip. The decorations are in incised technique. Sherds of ZW I and II with paste of very good quality are also among the finds. This area is the ancient settlement place of the Saricaali Village. Numerous mortared earthenware pipe fragments can be seen on the surface in this area. Fragments of the blue-white ware are considerable among the glazed pottery of the Ottoman period.

Saraycik Village (40.1334°-26.4802°);

Byzantine stone works were documented at the village square, at the cemetery and in the garden of the village mosque in Saraycik. Columns form a significant group among these works. The lower and upper sections of the upward-narrowing type of columns with an ungrooved shaft have annulets. A Latin cross relief situated on a sphere is found on the shaft of a column in the garden of the mosque⁶.

5 A. Çaylak Türker, “Hellespontus’daki Praktius-Bergaz Vadisi’nden Bizans Taş Eserleri”, *Anadolu Kültürlerinde Süreklilik ve Değişim Dr. A. Mine Kadıroğlu’na Armağan*, 553-576.

6 An identical type of column was also documented in Akkoy during our studies in the region.

Tekke locality (40.137°-26.486°);

Numerous stone works of the Byzantine period were detected on the surface and as partially embedded in soil in the area known as the 'Tekke locality'. Among the 60 items documented with a catalogue were column and pier capitals, barrier slabs, balusters, door lintels and jambs, and column shafts. These works were probably items used as reused materials in a building and dispersed in the area after the collapse of the building. It is understood that Inci or Incir Baba Tekke was found here in the 18th century⁷. In his manuscript in 1881, Lolling spoke of an inscription in the garden of this tekke⁸. Chevalier gives information about the location and residents of the tekke. It is learned that in the early 20th century, the tekke was in ruins but still being visited⁹. The stone works we documented in Saraycik are probably the works that were used as reused materials in Inci Baba Tekke. Reused Byzantine stone works are also found on the walls of a 20th century building with walls preserved up to a certain level that is visible in this area today. The number and quality of the works indicate a religious institution in this area or in its close vicinity. Our studies in Saraycik were planned to be carried on in the 2011 season as well.

Kalabakli Valley (Fig. 1a)

Kalabakli Village;

Architectural plastic items and pottery were documented in our studies in the Kalabakli Village. The architectural plastic items were detected in the village and at the cemetery (40.0844°-26.4154°) area. These works, which were made of marble, included barrier slabs, double columns and column shaft fragments. The pottery was detected in the locality that the villagers named "Dede Tepesi (Dede Hill)" (40.0826°-26.4203°). The pottery included

7 F. W. Hasluck, "Geographical Distribution of the Bektashi", *The Annual of the British School at Athens*, 21, 1914/1915 – 1915/1916, 84-124, 95.

8 H. G. Lolling, "Mittheilungen aus Kleinasien. II. Aus dem Thal des Rhodios", *Attenische Mittheilungen*, VI, 1881, 227-228.

9 Le Chevalier, *Voyage de la Propontide*, Paris, 1800, 14.

wall sherds in the early Ottoman blue-white ware, along with incised and monochromatically-glazed Byzantine pottery.

Yagcilar Village;

We documented considerable Byzantine pottery that had dispersed in an extensive area in Oren locality (40.0942⁰-26. 4679⁰) in Yagcilar (Fig. 8). The pottery included a few painted, red-slipped and unglazed items representing the early Byzantine period. The most considerable group was comprised of middle and late Byzantine glazed pottery. Green and yellow monochromatically-glazed fragments, wall sherds decorated in the sgraffito technique, and rim, wall and pedestal sherds with incised decorations were included in this group. The rim and pedestal sherds of ZW groups I and II constituted the most considerable group among the glazed pottery. Fragments that had been impaired during firing, some amorphous units likely to have been glaze cinders and flint fragments were detected among the finds. The roof tiles and pottery in Oren locality indicate a Byzantine settlement. The defectively-fired fragments and cinders are the archaeological data that indicate production in this area. Column shaft fragments were documented at the village cemetery (40.0874⁰-26.4563⁰).

Ullupinar Village (40.0956⁰-26.4744⁰);

There is a reused Byzantine barrier slab (Fig. 9), which was used on the ornamental slab of the fountain at the entrance of the village, in Ulupinar. The composition engraved in low relief technique on the marble barrier slab consists of a cross pattern in an arcade. The cross, situated inside a locket, is of the type of crosses that end with pearls. In addition, numerous ungrooved column shafts were detected in the village.

Kizilcaoren Village

The Byzantine finds in the Kizilcaoren Village comprise stone works and pottery. The stone works were documented in the village. They are the columns with a marble grooved shaft form and granite ungrooved column shafts. On the other hand, the pottery was detected in our studies in Avucluk locality (40.039°-26.4348°). Considerable glazed and unglazed pottery and fragments of roof tiles belonging to the middle and late Byzantine periods, which were dispersed in a highly extensive area, were documented in this locality (Fig. 10). The finds indicate a Byzantine settlement in this area. The unglazed pottery includes handle and wall sherds of amphorae and sherds of cooking pots of the 11th to the 12th centuries. On the other hand, the glazed pottery consists of yellow monochromatically-glazed pedestal, rim and wall sherds with sgraffito and incised decorations. The finds also include fragments with production defects as well as cinders.

Valleys on the Thracian Chersonese in the Middle Section of the Strait

During our studies in 2010, studies were carried out on the Koila and Yalova Valleys in this area (Fig. 2b).

Yalova Valley (Fig. 2b)

The Yalova Valley, located within the town borders of Eceabat, is an important valley with a wide floor. The Akbas Port is located on the Hellespont coast of the valley. The Yalova Valley joins the small valleys formed by the lateral brooks, thereby creating valley networks. With these valley networks, it provides easy access to the Ece Port in Saroz and to Suvla natural ports in the Northern Aegean. Despite the characteristic of these valley networks on the peninsula that determines the direction of transportation, the lateral brooks hinder this transportation. To find out how these hindrances had been overcome in the Byzantine period, the natural route from Madytos to the Bigali Valley

via Koila and to the Yalova Valley was followed. In this study, a Byzantine bridge constructed over one of the lateral brooks on the Yalova Valley was documented (40.2468⁰-26.4171⁰). The single-arch bridge with a round arch form was constructed with hewn stone (Fig. 11). There is an incised cross on the front side of one of the hewn stone blocks forming the arch. The same cross form was also detected on a door jamb in Akkoy during our studies.

Piren - Koila Valley (Fig. 2b)

The mouth of the Koila Valley in the Hellespont is one of the best natural ports. The Koila Valley joins the Piren Plain, thereby connecting the northern Aegean and the Hellespont. The most convenient port location of the valley in the Aegean Sea is Kabatepe. During our studies in Kabatepe in 2005, 12th century amphorae obtained from the sea were detected at the port¹⁰.

Koila A tower ruin (40.2009⁰-26.3574⁰), on which we detected Byzantine and Ottoman construction phases, is found on the coast about 550 m to the east of the present promotional center in the southwest of the Koila Cove¹¹. In 2010, the wall technique of this tower was studied. It is understood that the tower had had an approximately circular plan. According to the material and technical characteristics of its walls, it can be observed that it had undergone at least 4 construction phases. The earliest visible construction phase is preserved on the upper section of the wall in the northwest of the tower today. In this section, the hidden brick technique representing the 11th century is detected.

Valleys in the Hellespont region of the Lower Section of the Strait

The Lower Strait is the section between Havuzlar and Seddulbahir on the Thracian Chersonese and between Dardanos and Kumkale in the Hellespont.

10 A. Ç. Türker, "Early Christian and Byzantine Archaeology on the Valleys around Madytos", *Anadolu ve Çevresinde Ortaçağ* 3, 2009, fig.43.

11 A. Ç. Türker, "Two Byzantine Cities in the middle section of the Dardanelles: Madytos and Koila" *The XVth. International Congress of Christian Archaeology*, Toledo, 8-12 Eylül 2008, (in print).

Scamander and the Valleys formed by the lateral brooks that reached Scamander (Fig. 1b)

Scamander originates by being nourished by more than one source on Mt. Ida. It is almost 110 km in length and reaches the sea in the front part of Port Karanlık in the lower section of the Hellespont. The valley generated by Scamander is a natural road providing access to the Hellespont from Mt. Ida. When it is considered that the point this natural road had reached also provided transportation to the Black Sea and Mediterranean markets in the long distance and to the Marmara and Aegean markets in the short distance, it is understood that the sources, such as mines and wood, on and in the close vicinity of Mt. Ida gained an economic value with this valley. The available archaeological and written data about the Byzantine period support this view of ours. This determines the importance of the Scamander Valley in the Byzantine period. The Scamander Valley shows three different geographical characters. They are called upper, middle and lower Scamander.

The lower Scamander is a region of ports that had provided the transportation of economic sources in the upper and middle sections to the marketplaces in the short and long distances. The Aegean coasts in the west of the lower Scamander display the features of a natural port. Piri Reis stated that the places concerned had been the ports, at which the ships that would go to the direction of Istanbul from the Aegean had waited for the southern winds they needed for crossing the strait. Ethnographic data show that bazaars were set up at the ports on the Strait and on the Aegean coast of the lower Scamander on specific days of the week in the 19th and 20th centuries. These data also support our view that the lower Scamander had been the region of ports during the Byzantine period. The 21 finding areas representing the Byzantine period in the lower Scamander are concentrated in two distinct sections. The first one is the mouth and ridges of the natural ports, while the second one is the finger-shaped ridges extending westwards from Mt. Ida and the upper altitudes of the narrow and wide valleys facing the southwest between these ridges. In 2010, studies were performed in the Dumrek and Halileli Villages.

Dumrek Village (Fig. 1b);

Some 75 stone works with architectural and liturgical uses were documented in our studies in the Dumrek Village. The works were detected in 3 areas around the village, namely in the village, at the village cemetery and at the old Ottoman cemetery the villagers named "dede camligi" or "dedelik" (39.9707°-26.3234°). The documented works include column capitals, double columns, balusters, barrier slab fragments and column shafts¹².

Halileli Village;

In the Halileli Village, numerous architectural plastic items of the Byzantine period were documented in the village and at the cemetery area during our studies. The documented works include works, such as barrier slabs, postaments, column and pier capitals, balusters, double columns and ambo bases, along with some 50 column shaft fragments. Two Ionic-impost fragments were documented among the column capitals in the village. One of them is broken. A baluster and the base of an ambo balcony are also found among the works documented in the village. The baluster was made of gray veined white marble. The front face of the pier, which is understood to have been prepared to be used in a high templon, has a soffit decoration. It is detected that the barrier slab belonging to the base of an ambo balcony was also made of gray veined white marble. The dimensions of this work, which might be dated to the Early Byzantine Period, indicate that it had been used in a monumental structure. Both surfaces of a barrier slab among the stone works we detected at the village cemetery (39.9759°-26.2742°) were decorated in relief technique. A christogram is seen inside a locket on one of the surfaces, whereas a Latin cross situated alone on the surface with a rectangular frame is seen on the other surface. The barrier slab displays workmanship of very good quality. The double columns we detected at the cemetery are partially embedded in soil. A significant portion of the fragments in Halileli comprises

12 For the stone works in Dumrek see A. Çaylak Türker, "Bizans Döneminde Çanakkale Boğazı ve Yerleşim Modelleri: Skamander Vadisi", *Anadolu ve Çevresinde Ortaçağ*, 4, 2010, 72-73.

the fragments of stone works with a liturgical use. Some of these works in a highly extensive area were covered by plants. Thus, the documentation studies at the village cemetery will be carried on in the following years as well.

Valleys on the Thracian Chersonese of the Lower Section of the Strait

Hisarlik In 1999, we detected the wall traces around the Canakkale monument. In 2005, a scaled sketch of these traces was drawn up. In 2010, our studies were carried on in two areas. They were the areas in the southeast and northwest of the Hisarlik Hill. In the first one, a wall that had been constructed with the alternate technique was documented on the slopes of the hill facing the Hellespont. In our second study area as well, a wall fragment with a height of about 2 m was detected and documented. The first evaluations indicate that these walls might have belonged to a defensive building encircling the hill. It is known that a castle was constructed in the ancient city of Eleius in this area in the 6th century by Emperor Justinian. The Ionic-impost column capital (Fig. 12) we detected in this area also shows parallelism with this historical data. We detected glazed and unglazed pottery sherds of the Byzantine period on the northwest slopes (40.0503°-26.2182°) of Hisarlik Hill and on the steep sheer cliffs in its southeast (40.0493°-26.2188°). These pottery items are fragments representing the early and middle Byzantine periods.

Seddulbahir Village A marble barrier slab of the base of an ambo balcony (Fig. 13) was documented in the village (40.044°-26.1917°). A slab of identical type with the work made of gray veined white marble is found in the Halileli Village.

Valleys in the Hellespont region of the Upper Section of the Strait

The Upper Strait is the section between Gallipoli and Cape Akbas on the Thracian Chersonese and between Cardak and Karacaoren in the Hellespont.

Lampsacus Valley (Fig. 3a)

Lampsacus/Town of Lapseki (40.3431°-26.6867°);

The works documented in our studies in the town of Lapseki form 3 groups. The first one is the wall belonging to the castle¹³. This piece of wall with a thickness of about, 2.30 m must have belonged to a defence building. The traces of this wall are now visible between the garden walls of the houses arranged in rows on the slope extending in east-west direction in the west of the cemetery area. The partially observed wall pieces are about 70 m length. These traces begin at elevations of around 33 to 30 m on the slope and descend to an elevation of approximately 25 m. The wall traces stop at the elevation of 25 m. At this point, the topography of the hill is directed southwestwards. The defense wall in the Byzantine period must have followed this topography. Some data to support this is a piece of wall with a thickness of approximately 2.25 m that extends for about 40 m in northeast-southwest direction in Terazili Street no.2. In 2010, documentation studies were performed on these walls.

Our second group of finds is comprised of roof tiles and pottery. The finds observed on the surface in the areas indicated as 2a, 2b, 2c, 2f, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in figure 4 constitute data that support this view. Particularly in areas 2a and 2b are painted potteries that represented the early Christian period. These data indicate that the western, southern, southwestern and eastern sides of the hill had been used as a settlement area.

The architectural plastic items constituting the third group of finds were documented in three different areas. The first one is the cemetery area. Double columns and a barrier slab fragment of the Byzantine period are found in this area. In addition, there are architectural plastic items used as reused materials on the cemetery wall. The second area is the park at the Port. Here are stone works of the Byzantine and Ottoman Periods. Of them, those which represent the Byzantine period are double columns, balusters, architraves and column

13 A. Ç. Türker, "Lampsacus in Byzantine Period", *Bizans ve Çevre Kùltürler*, Prof. Dr. S. Yıldız Ötügen'e Armağan, 359-367.

shafts. The third finding area is the alleyways at the town center. The works documented in this area include double columns, balusters, pier capitals, column bases and shafts.

Valleys on the Thracian Chersonese of the Upper Section of the Strait

It was planned to perform studies on 4 valleys on the Thracian Chersonese of the upper section of the strait. In 2010, studies were performed on the Cevizli Valley out of them. On the other hand, the studies on the Munibbey, Cumali and Ilgardere Valleys will be carried on in the 2011 and 2012 seasons.

Cevizli (Kozludere) Village (Fig. 2a);

Column shaft fragments and an Ionic-impost column capital were detected in the village during our studies in the Cevizli Village. A liturgical bread seal, which was expressed to have been found in the Cevizli Village and which indicated a religious institution, was documented during our studies in the town of Gelibolu. Studies were carried out in “Papaz Ayazma” locality (40.3686°-26.5846°) in the Cevizli Village. In this area is a water spring that is regarded as sacred. However, due to the dense plant cover, it was failed to detect whether pottery sherds were found on the surface.

Kallipolis/Town of Gelibolu (Fig. 2a);

The town of Gelibolu, from which the Peninsula took its name, was developed on the land projection, the top surface of which is flat and the margins of which are surrounded by steep sheer cliffs, progressing towards the Strait and remaining between Hamzakoy and Gelibolu Cove at the northern mouth of the Strait opening to Marmara.

During our studies in Gelibolu, it was aimed to document the Byzantine stone works used as reused materials in the buildings at the town center. With

this purpose, reused Byzantine architectural plastic items were documented on the wall of the Kallipolis castle (40.4071⁰-26.6719⁰), on the walls of the Ottoman Period tower at the port, at Suleyman Pasha Mosque and at the Sengul Bath. Furthermore, the documentation studies of the stone works in the park at the center of Gelibolu and of the pottery and stone works of the Byzantine Period found in a depot of the Municipality were performed. Totally 80 marble and stone works used as reused materials were documented during these studies. During our studies in the municipal depot, the pottery and metal works were studied, along with the stone works also including an icon fragment. During our study, considerable late Byzantine monochromatically-glazed, brown-green painted pottery, blue-white ware of the Early Ottoman Period and sherds of Canakkale ware of the late Ottoman Period were detected in the area dug for an excavation by the Municipality in the area behind the Sengul Bath.

Marmara Mouth of the Hellespont

The 2010 studies in this area were conducted on the Hellespont coast of the Marmara mouth.

Adatepe Village (Fig. 3a);

A specimen of the double columns used as a stone coffin rest at the cemetery (40.3913⁰-26.7906⁰) was detected during our studies in the Adatepe Village. The height of this marble work is around 1.75 m and it had probably been produced to separate the nave. Pottery and roof tile fragments representing the middle and late Byzantine periods were determined at moderate density in the section of Adatepe on the coast of the strait (40.4028⁰- 26.7708⁰).

Asarkale (40.3997°-26.8949°); A Byzantine castle is found in Asartepe (Fig. 3a). This castle has been known since the 19th century¹⁴. The hill, on which the castle is located, extends towards the Marmara Sea in the south-north direction (Fig. 14). Today walls with a preserved section being about 45 m in length can be seen at the northern margin and on the eastern slopes of the hill. They show the late Byzantine character. Nevertheless, the hill is divided into two by the Lapseki-Biga road. Today it is difficult to understand whether the walls seen on the northern side of the hill are also found on the southern side. The western side of the hill is a natural port. We detected that glazed Byzantine pottery was found in this area. It was planned to make studies in the western and southern sections of the hill in the following years.

Gureci Village (40.361°-26.9366°);

Architectural plastic items of the Byzantine period were documented at the cemetery area in the Gureci Village. The documented works included column capitals, postaments, double columns and column shafts.

Ustunlu Port (UTM 40.3874°-26.9439°);

It is known as the monastery locality. It is a sheltered natural port. There is a wall extending for 78 m in the east-west direction parallel to the port (Fig. 15). Wall fragments, which were understood to have vertically intersected this wall, were also detected. The area, where the walls are located, is under soil. Therefore, it is difficult to detect the construction material and construction technique. Nevertheless, it is understood that they had been constructed with hewn stones of different sizes. Brick and stone were used together in some of its sections. Moreover, we documented that the bricks had been used as ground flooring in at least one section of the building. The edge lengths of these bricks are measured as 32 to 33 cm, while their thicknesses are measured as 3.5 to 4 cm. In this area are also bricks that are in good condition and that were taken

14 H.Kiepert, *Spezialkarte von Westlichen Kleinasien* (1/25.000) Ayvalik BL.

from the building. The edge dimensions of these bricks are 30x33 cm, whereas their thicknesses are 3.5 to 4 cm. These dimensions are parallel to the brick dimensions of the middle Byzantine period. Considerable Byzantine period unglazed pottery is found in this area. The pottery can sometimes be detected in fully preserved state in the soil section. Mortaria constitute an essential group among the vessel types. These open vessels extend downwards with a slight slope or straight. Grooves horizontally encircling the wall are present on the walls. In these vessels with an everted rim, the rim diameters are 35 to 40 cm on average. However, the pedestals are flat. Surveys were planned on the eastern and western slopes of the port in the following years.

In the studies of 2010, Isiklar, Sarıcaali, Gavurpinari locality, Saraycık, Tekke locality on the Rhodius Valley, the Kalabakli Cemetery and Dede Hill, Yagcılar cemetery and Oren locality, Kızılcaoren Avucluk locality on the Kalabakli Valley, Lapseki on the Lapseki Valley, the traces of the defensive building in Morto Cove and the finding areas in Gallipoli were the Byzantine finding areas that were first detected and documented.

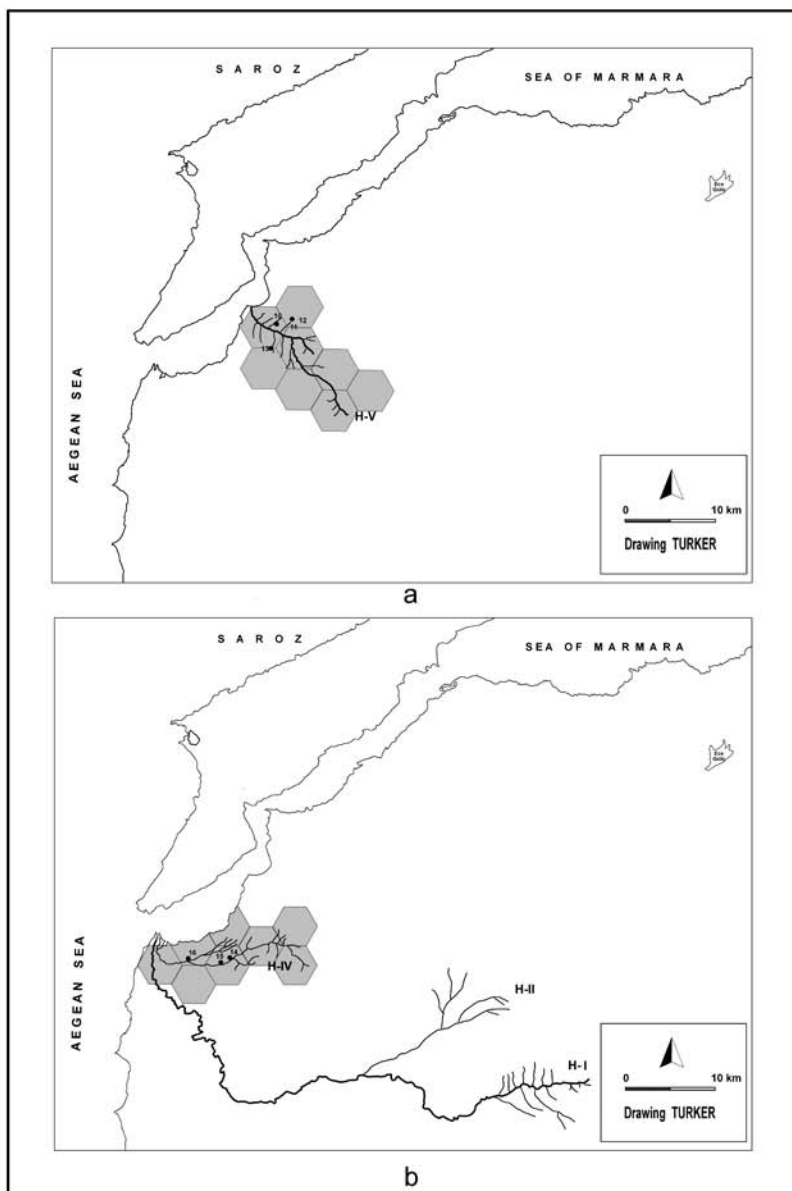


Fig.: 1

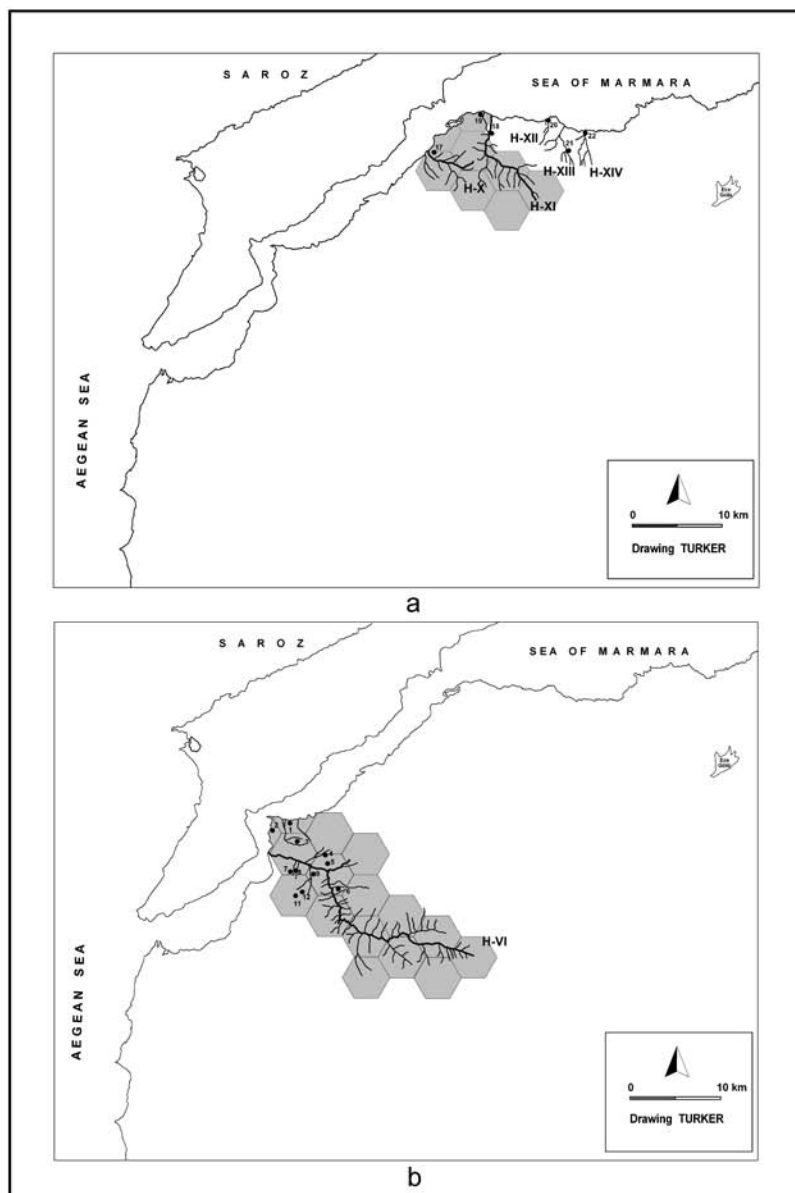


Fig.:3

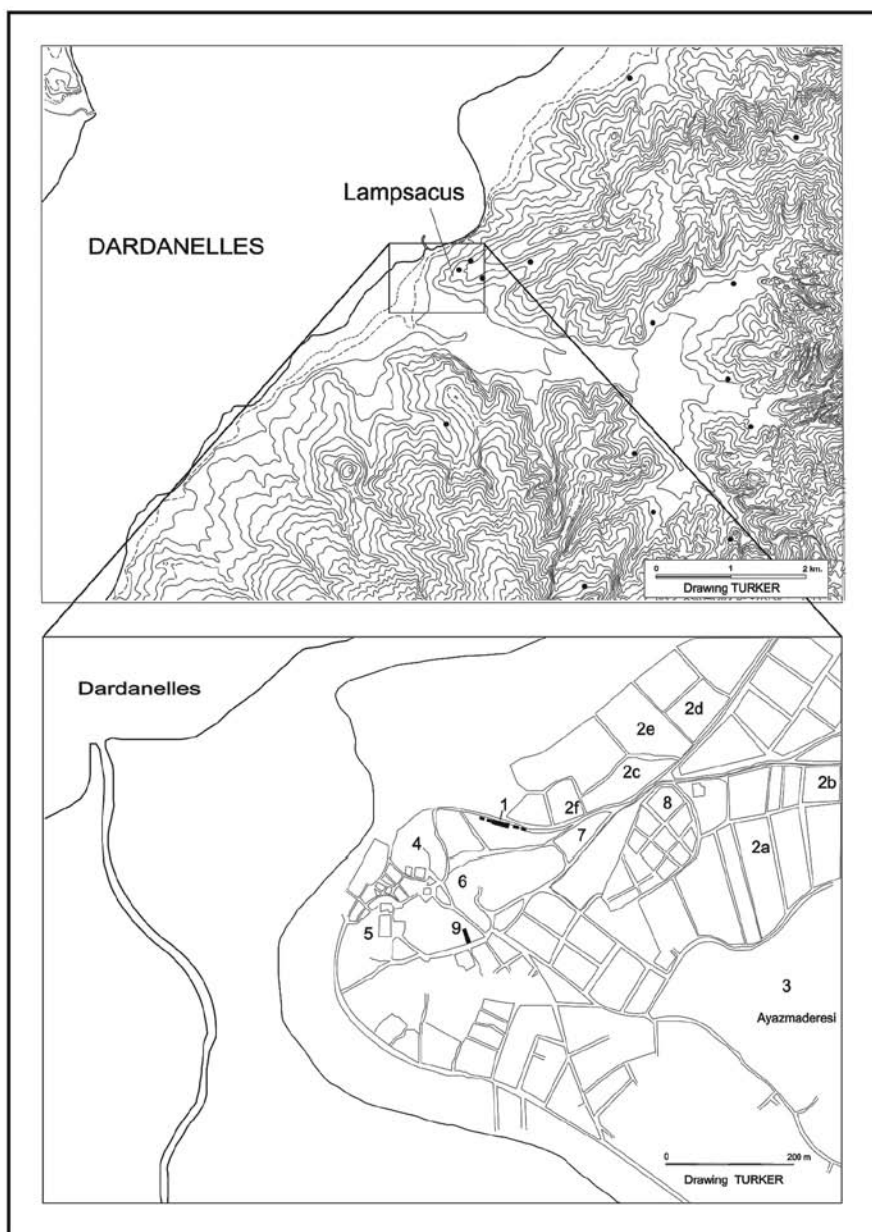


Fig.: 4



Fig.: 5

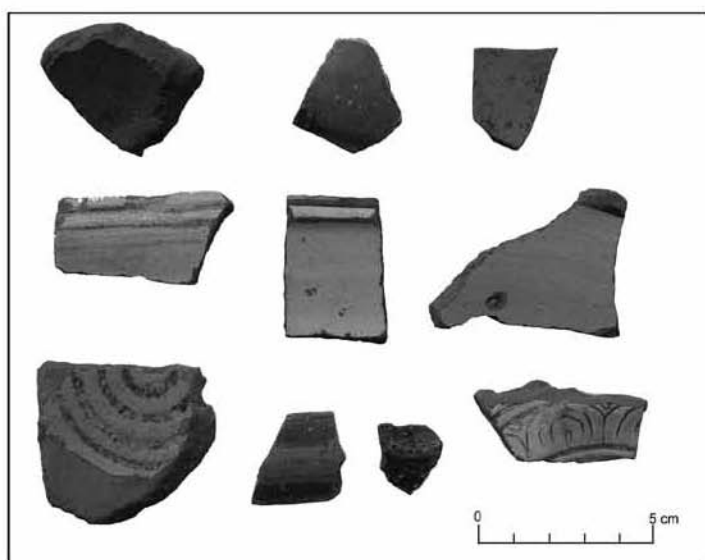


Fig.: 6



Fig.:7

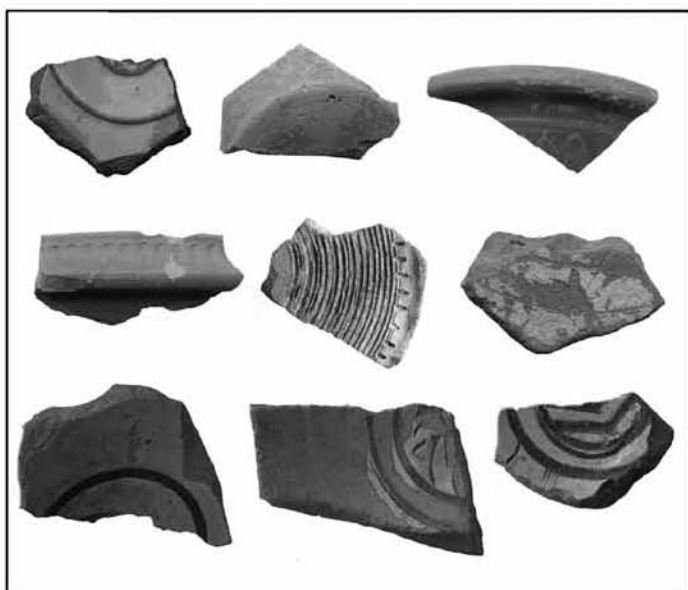


Fig.:8



Fig.: 9

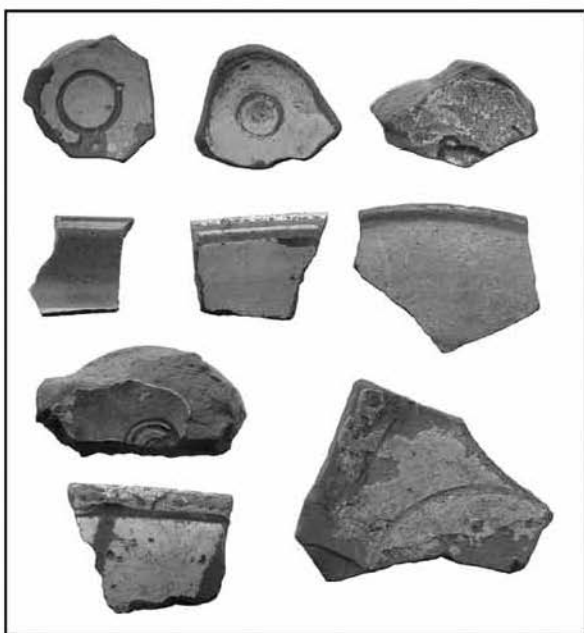


Fig.: 10



Fig.: 11



Fig.: 12



Fig.: 13



Fig.: 14



Fig.: 15

